

SALVATIONISTS MAKE A BOLD FRONT.

The Leaders Attempt to Show
That There Will Be No
Secession.

Cable a Message to General Booth
Declaring That They Will Re-
main Under His Orders.

EVA BOOTH ISSUES A CIRCULAR.
Asks Auxiliaries to Suspend Judgment
Until They Hear Both Sides—Re-
volt in the Ranks is
Spreading.

As a school boy whistles to keep his courage up, so the present heads of the Salvation Army are unceasing in their assurances to the public that there is absolutely no fear of a secession in favor of the deposed Commander, Ballington Booth and his wife.

A council of officers was held yesterday morning, and upon a proposition made by Colonel Nicol, the following message was adopted, and will be cable to General William Booth, at Port Said or Brindisi, where it is hoped it will intercept him on his return voyage from India:

OUR DEAR GENERAL—In this hour of sorrow and trial through which we, your American officers, are passing, we wish to assure you that our confidence in and love for you, both personally and as our leader in God's war, saves us from having the slightest desire to separate ourselves from our comrades the world over.

We are standing true to you, dear General, and the principles of our beloved Army, and pledge ourselves to give you a practical proof of this by continuing our happy work for God under your directions, which have been in the past so markedly stamped by the blessing of God in the salvation of all classes of the people.

We are Salvationists by conviction, by principle, by choice. We therefore recognize the unity of our faith and purpose, the world over, and though saddened, wounded as we are by the unexpected action of the leaders we have learned to trust and love, nevertheless we renew our vows of fidelity to you, to the flag, to the Army and to the cross of our Saviour Jesus Christ and for the salvation of the world.

Let us further assure you, dear General, that nothing shall interfere with our pursuing the work that lies before us and that we know is upon your heart, the salvation of America.

The appointment of your daughter, Commander Eva Booth, has inspired us with fresh confidence. We look upon her presence here not only as a proof of your determination to do all that affection would dictate to prevent the disaster which has occurred, but as showing your love for this country and your desire to spread the salvation of Christ throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

We shall rally to her side, and whatever may be before us, dear General, count upon our love, our loyalty, our confidence and our sacrifice.

Yours devotedly and loyal officers,
Every mention of the name of General Booth or of Eva Booth was applauded.

Telegram expressing loyal devotion were read from leading Salvationists in Cleveland, Albany, Fall River, Brooklyn, Woburn, Mass.; Detroit, Nashville, Oakland, San Francisco, Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia, Kansas City, Chicago, Sandusky, O.; Minneapolis, Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, New York, and other less important points.

and other less important points, were received with cheers. The message, however, is hardly a true indication of the true feeling in the Army, and among the rank and file there is much discontent. Ballington Booth is unpopular, and the rank and file are not so much in sympathy with him as they were, and now the true controversy, with its original cause, has been transferred to London for decision. The importance of so many foreign questions to the agitation which has raged around the Commanders' "farewell" and resignation will make any estimate a far from easy one. Still, with the conviction of the wisdom and rightness of our position, I shall do my best to show the spirit of a true Christian and a valiant soldier.

A message of condolence was received by the Commissioner yesterday, signed by all the officers of the Canadian Territorial Headquarters staff. It was paid day in the fourteenth street building yesterday, and Staff Captain Crafts, chief of the finance department, drew the necessary checks, amounting to between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and took them to Montreal for Ballington Booth to sign. He was sick in bed, but affixed his signature to them without protest.

The officers other than of the headquarters staff will be paid to-day, and no trouble is anticipated in drawing the necessary money.

Major Glen is authority for the statement that Ballington Booth will make a statement of his position today or Monday.

MRS. BOOTH ILL.
Montclair, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Ballington Booth is lying prostrated in her home in this place from the effects of the worry caused by the removal from power of her husband. Her health is seriously ill, and that all she requires is to keep quiet and take a needed rest. Ballington Booth is also indisposed, but his wife's condition is the more serious.

L. L. S. Clearman, of this city, who has always been a warm supporter of the Salvation Army, wrote to Eva Booth to-day declining to renew his subscription to the Army, because of the "melancholy" manner in which Ballington Booth had been treated by the government of the Army.

American Salvationists, Mr. Clearman says, do not believe in one man power. Ballington Booth was indignant over articles published in the War Cry, the official organ of the army, and declared that he was being libeled by the author of them, his brother, Bramwell Booth. In a cable to the paper Bramwell Booth asked if there was to be a repetition of the Morse scandal, which in a measure climaxed, according to the ex-commander, that the latter could not give an accounting of the property now in his care.

When told that Mrs. Booth had expressed a hope that he would be back in the army again in six months' time, the ex-commander abruptly said: "No, sir; and not in six years, and Eva Booth knows it."

DEADLY POISONS! Strange experiments to discover their antidotes. Nineteenth century toxicologists, who surpass the experts of the Middle Ages, give the results of their labors to the Sunday Journal only. Order it NOW from your newsdealer or you will miss it.

There's Tar, Boreas and Hooy do not contemplate, but stops that cough, sold everywhere.

A LOAN, NOT A BRIBE.

Building Inspector O'Brien's Explanation
of \$50 Received—Denials by
Other Officials.

The Commissioners of Accounts, continuing their investigation into the methods of the Building Department, yesterday called Dennis O'Brien, an inspector in the department, who in November was accused by Winfield Pollon of having received a \$50 bribe.

O'Brien denied the charge, and said that he had merely borrowed the money, and had fully intended to pay it back. He borrowed the \$50, he said, nearly two years ago.

Inspector Peter Maghinis, a plumbing expert in the department, followed. He denied the charge made by a man named Hayes, who declared that he had paid Maghinis money to get him to take off violations from his work.

Inspector John P. Kelly said he never took any money from James Bingham, a builder. Neither had he ever demanded money from anybody. He denied that he had ever accepted a bribe of \$25. He denied Builder Devin's charge that he had returned him for \$100 for certain work on Second avenue.

John J. Kelly, also an inspector in the department, said that he never made any demands of McKim, Mead & White or of Otto Ehlers, and in his nine years in the department he had never accepted a cent. He had received several new hats as presents, though, he said, Kelly said he would not swear that he had not received money from builders.

Henry D. Dickinson, a sanitary engineer, until October last with the department, next called. Duncan M. Davidson had testified that he had given Dickinson \$100. Dickinson said that he had been paid the money, but that it was for work he did at night at his own home, after the regular working hours. He said he was not drawing up plans which later came before him in his official capacity, and he passed them on.

John M. Stattery, also an inspector in the department, said that he had often been offered money by contractors and builders, but he had never accepted any. Inspector John J. Montgomery said that he had a special time, and entirely outside of the work of the Building Department.

INCENDIARY IN THE TOWN.

Two Attempts Made to Burn an Unoccupied Tenement in Port Richmond.

An incendiary tried to burn a three-story frame unoccupied tenement house on John street, in Port Richmond, last night. The building is owned by Mrs. Catherine Devlin. It was discovered to be on fire at midnight.

The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. That the fire was of incendiary origin was evident. A large bunch of cotton waste soaked in kerosene was picked up in the corner of the burning building, but did not burn readily. After satisfying himself that the fire was all out, the firemen left, away from a second alarm of fire summoned them to the same building. This time the fire was under the stairs on the first floor and was burning fiercely.

The house was badly damaged before the flames were extinguished. The loss is estimated at \$1,000. The cause of the fire was not ascertained. The firemen were greatly disturbed by the numerous fires in the village, mostly of incendiary origin, a year ago, and a close watch was kept to catch the incendiary.

Evidence was secured against a German tailor and he was sent to prison for two years.

NEW NAMES FOR STREETS.
Part of Fifty-ninth Street to Be Called "Central Park South."

A public hearing was given yesterday by the Aldermanic Committee on Streets on the question of changing the names of several streets. One resolution proposed to call Fifty-ninth street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue, "Central Park South." David J. McComb and Almon Gooden appeared in behalf of certain property-owners and presented a petition in favor of it. The first, they said, was that within the three blocks from Fifth to Eighth avenue, the property structures on the other portion of Fifty-ninth street were, or soon would be, entirely devoted to business purposes. There was no opposition, and the committee agreed to the name Central Park South.

Another resolution called for changing the street from Woodlawn to Park avenue, between them from 223 to 242, and also turning eight streets in Woodlawn into avenues. This was approved.

An important change proposed was that Vanderbilt avenue, Myrtle avenue, Railroad avenue and Fourth avenue, different names of the same street through which the Harlem Railroad runs from the Harlem River to Pelham road, be changed to Park avenue, the numbers to be continuous from Park avenue south of the River.

TO WEED OUT SOCIALISTS.
Officials of the Brotherhood of Tailors to Be Replaced.

Marks Bros., head of the Clothing Contractors' Association, made a settlement yesterday with the Brotherhood of Tailors which puts an end to the present local trouble here.

Secretary Henry White, of the United Garment Workers, said that an alliance is being made against the manufacturers by the contractors, cutters and tailors in Baltimore and other places. The contractors, cutters and tailors here will join in the movement, though no strike is contemplated in New York at present.

Charles F. Reichers, president of the United Garment Workers, has left the city for Chicago and Cincinnati in the interest of the striking cutters.

At the headquarters of the United Garment Workers yesterday it was stated that the Socialist leaders of the Brotherhood of Tailors, who are accused of making reports calculated to damage the interests of the Brotherhood, are to give up office.

Benjamin Cohen, the walking delegate, and Louis Schmidt, the secretary, both Socialists, are to be replaced by Herman Robinson, a secretary and Benjamin Schweitzer, as walking delegate. Meyer Schoenfeld, business agent, who, with Robinson and Schweitzer, resigned some time ago, will also resume office.

THE MAYOR OPPOSES IT.
Does Not Believe School Trusteeships Should Be Abolished.

The attempt to abolish the powers of common school trustees as now established and place them in the hands of superintendents of various grades does not meet with the approval of the city authorities. In a conference with Robert Macley, President of the Board of Education, and Lawson N. Fuller, yesterday, the Mayor said he believed the nearer the public schools were kept to the people the better.

The contemplated legislation in Albany was a move in the opposite direction. Boards of school trustees, he said, had done more for public education than the Board of Education. In the hands of the school could be managed by trustees without the Board, but the Board would be helpless without the trustees.

More schools and higher scholarship, he said, were all right. The people most benefited by the schools did not look for an academic course, they want a sound, practical education. He favored the Strauss bill to enlarge school facilities, but is against the Pavy redistricting scheme.

Will Leave a Blavatsky.
Claude Falls W. Blavatsky, will deliver a lecture upon her life and character to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in Cheltenham Hall. Mr. Wright will answer many of the charges made against the noted theosophist and will extend extensively personal reminiscences of her remarkable career.

FREE FIGHT ENSUES OVER A. P. A. CONTROL

Appointment of Judges and
Clerks for the St. Louis
Election the Cause.

Opponents of the Secret Order As-
sault a School Director, and
Blood Flows Freely.

MORE TROUBLE IS THREATENED.

The Association Claims a Membership of
25,000, is Allied with the Republicans
and Boasts That It Holds the
Balance of Power.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28.—School Director Elmer E. Lacey, of this city, was assaulted in the board room last night by a number of his fellow directors and badly beaten. The fight grew out of an old feud, and is probably a forerunner of more trouble to come.

Lacey is a member of the A. P. A. organization, and the men who set upon him have strong leanings the other way. The row grew directly out of the appointment of judges and clerks for the election which is to be held here March 3 for members of the School Board. The Republicans nominated a straight ticket a few days ago, on which all the candidates, without a single exception, are members of the A. P. A. A citizen's ticket, endorsed by the Democrats, has been placed in the field since that time.

Under the laws of the State of Missouri the retiring board has the power to appoint the officers of the approaching election, and when they met for that purpose last night there was a good old-fashioned knock-down and drag-out fight, in which broken heads and bleeding noses were freely distributed.

A. P. A. IN EVIDENCE.
As a consequence of this, the feeling in the city is bitter on both sides. The A. P. A., which claims a membership of 25,000 voters, is running things with a high hand, and their opponents are making hostile threats. The Chief of Police is in fear of a riot at the election, and has ordered the entire force to be in readiness. Members of both factions have been arming themselves, and have been threatening violence. The men who are fighting the A. P. A. organization are open in their declaration that they will make trouble at the polls. They are talking seriously now, for the reason that they precipitated a riot at the polls in this city a year ago, when it was only by the prompt action of the park of the authorities that a serious outbreak was prevented.

As it was, one man was killed and another was so seriously cut that his life was despaired of for weeks. The men who created the former disturbance are the ones who are calling all the disturbance now, and they include some of the roughest characters in the city. They insist that they will raid the polling places unless they are given proper representation and that they will force their demands at the point of the pistol.

NO QUARTER FOR FOES.
The A. P. A. in St. Louis is allied solidly with the Republicans, and its members boast that they hold the balance of power. They claim that they will elect their friends and that no man who is opposed to them, even mildly, will be allowed to take office. Among them are some of the most influential men of the city.

The row last night was simply the first outbreak in the big scramble and the city is in a state of suppressed excitement in consequence. Every effort is being made by the business men to calm matters down, but thus far they have met with doubtful success.

THEIR SLEIGH RIDE FATAL.
One Man Thrown Out and Killed and Several Injured.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A carry-all sleigh filled with merry-makers tipped over on the high bridge over the Erie Canal, at Manlius Centre, late last night, and several persons were thrown to the ice below. Charles Warden, of Minoa, died two hours later, and several others were injured.

The sleigh-ride was composed of members of the Methodist Church of Minoa. There were three heavily loaded carry-alls, besides several family equipages. On their return Charles Warden was standing on the step at the rear of one of the carry-alls. As the sleigh swung on the bridge the rear end slid around and struck something which caused the carry-all to tip over. Mr. Warden was thrown over the guard rail of the bridge and fell heavily on the ice below, a distance of twenty feet. As soon as those under the sleigh could extricate themselves an effort was made to help the injured. Dr. A. B. Rood was one of the party. He went to the assistance of Mr. Warden. The latter was carried to the Quonset House in this village, where he died about 2 a. m.

Mrs. Leroy Stevens, of Minoa, Warden's daughter, was seriously hurt. Philip Schurman, proprietor of the Schermann House, at Minoa, had his foot cut. A. S. Taylor, who is accused of making reports calculated to damage the interests of the Brotherhood, are to give up office.

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A PROCTOR FOR THE DIVORCE COURTS.

Justice Beekman Makes a Prac-
tical Test of His Suggestion
in the Isaacs Case.

Lewis L. Delafield Appointed Counsel
for the Defendant When Col-
lusion Was Suspected.

A DEFAULT THEREBY PREVENTED.

A Divorce Suit That May Lead to the Es-
tablishment of an Office Similar to
That of Queen's Proctor in
Great Britain.

Justice Beekman's proposition to create an office in this State corresponding to that of Queen's proctor, in England, mentioned in the Journal a few weeks ago, was anticipated by himself yesterday, when he appointed Lawyer Lewis L. Delafield as counsel to Lillian Isaacs, whom he thereby forced into the position of defendant in an undefended suit for absolute divorce, begun in the Supreme Court in December by Henry Isaacs. Judge Beekman took this step because he suspected collusion in the case.

It is the duty of the Queen's proctor to guard against the granting of divorces through the suppression of material evidence, the admission of false testimony, or, above all, collusion between the parties. In many respects he performs the work of a judge, for the Court relies upon his report on those points, and without his report no undefended action for divorce can come to an end. There is no public servant in this State whose functions correspond to those of the proctor. The District-Attorney has nothing to do with divorce proceedings unless charges of perjury or some other crime in connection therewith be made openly, in which event the matter would pass to the criminal courts.

Justice Beekman, in an interview at the time he first made public his views on the question, said he was heartily sick of the many divorce cases with which the calendar of his court was crowded, and said the only solution of the difficulty presented to his mind was the appointment of an American, or, rather, New York State proctor.

THE PLAINTIFF'S ACCUSATION.
Isaacs accuses his wife of improper conduct with John Morris, a cab driver, at No. 130 Stone avenue, and No. 2021 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, from June last up to date. Justice Beekman, during the January term of the court, listened to the testimony of several witnesses who swore that Mrs. Isaacs had lived with Morris as his wife at the above addresses. Upon further investigation the Court learned that Mrs. Isaacs had sat by her husband's side in court during the trial. That fact made him still more suspicious of the good faith of the parties, and he called Mrs. Isaacs to the stand. Although she had entered no defence to her husband's suit, she denied point blank all of his charges, and swore that she had been compelled to eke out a living by making gowns since March, 1894, when Isaacs, she said, abandoned her. She explained that Morris merely boarded with her.

She told the Court that one Biersach, who served her husband's summons, and complaint upon her, requested her to let Isaacs get an easy divorce. Subsequently, Isaacs visited her and took her to the office of Herman Stiefel, his attorney, to whom he stated that she would assist her alleged improper relations with Morris if put on the witness stand. Stiefel objected, saying that the Court would not listen to such testimony, and Biersach volunteered, she said, to testify of his own knowledge that she and Morris were living together.

Mrs. Isaacs said she had no money to retain a lawyer, whereupon the Justice sent her to Lawyer Delafield, with a letter asking that gentleman to look after her interests. Referring to the case, Judge Beekman said yesterday:

"Since I have sat here I have had a great number of very fishy cases before me, of which this is one, and in order that justice might be done, when I discovered Mrs. Isaacs was unable to engage counsel, I got Mr. Delafield to appear for her. While doing so, he practically represents this court, and is, so to speak, an American Queen's proctor. I am not aware that such a course as I have taken has been ever before adopted in a divorce action."

Isaacs testified yesterday that the defendant had become Mrs. Isaacs in Jersey City on September 10, 1891. He said she was a widow with one child when he married her. The co-respondent's father, James Morris, swore that his son had visited him, accompanied by Mrs. Isaacs, and that young Morris had introduced the woman as his wife. On several occasions, the old man said, Mrs. Isaacs and his son took dinner at his house.

HAD USED THE CO-RESPONDENT'S HOME.
Eliza Tibball testified that Mrs. Isaacs called herself Mrs. Morris when she rented the rooms at No. 130 Stone avenue. Young Morris was known as the husband of the defendant, and, together with her nine-year-old daughter, occupied the apartments with her. Mrs. Tibball's testimony was corroborated by her daughter, Etta Rich, who swore she had driven to Coney Island with Morris and Mrs. Isaacs.

"Did you meet Isaacs, the plaintiff, there?" Lawyer Stiefel asked.

"Yes, he had a woman with him," answered the witness. "He came up and spoke to Mrs. Morris and they had some hot words. Mrs. Morris told me afterward he was her brother-in-law."

A. D. Willis, a real estate agent, testified that Morris had lived in the flat at No. 2021 Fulton street, which he had rented to Mrs. Isaacs, who introduced herself to him as Mrs. Morris. A Mrs. Bennett swore she visited Mrs. Isaacs at that flat and found Morris lying in bed in one of the rooms.

Then Mrs. Isaacs took the stand. She admitted that she had masqueraded under an assumed name, but not that of Morris; she went by the name of Ben Dickson, her first husband, to whom she was married in 1885, and who died the same year in San Francisco.

"How do you know he is dead?" asked Lawyer Stiefel.

"If he is not dead," retorted Mr. Delafield, "you have no standing here."

Mrs. Atten had introduced Morris to her, Mrs. Isaacs testified. She went to Coney Island with him, but was always chaperoned by her daughter. Morris paid her \$5.00 weekly as a boarder. She swore he had never been more than a friend to her.

"Why did you tell Morris's parents you were his wife?" Lawyer Delafield asked.

"Because he asked me to do so," said

Mrs. Isaacs. "He said if I did not he would get into trouble for boarding with me."

SIMPLY A FRIEND.
Morris testified that he was merely a friend of Mrs. Isaacs, nothing more. He introduced her to his father as his wife, he said, to account for the fact that for six months he had not lived with his parents, and he feared the old folks would feel hurt because he had been paying board to a stranger instead of to them. He always supposed Mrs. Isaacs to be a widow, he said.

The defendant's sister, Irene Hubbell, swore she had always occupied the same room with Mrs. Isaacs and the defendant's little girl since Mrs. Isaacs had been deserted by her husband. She admitted that she herself had not always kept clear of trouble, for on two occasions she had been sent to the Wayside Home.

Mr. Delafield demanded the dismissal of the case on the ground that the complaint had not been substantiated by the testimony. He expressed the opinion that Mrs. Bennett had committed perjury and suggested that her testimony should be submitted to the District-Attorney for further consideration.

Justice Beekman reserved decision upon both motions and took the papers.

COL. STRONG'S OBSCURE JOKE.

Concerns Watson and a Disagreement
with Civil Service Colleagues.

Mayor Strong was authority for a statement published two days ago that the Civil Service Commissioners were not a happy band. He intimated that Commissioner Watson was considered a disturbing element, and that Messrs. Wheeler, Godkin, Robinson and Olcott would be pleased if Mr. Watson should retire from their councils. Since Colonel Strong let slip so important a matter Mr. Watson has had his attention called to it, and it was said at City Hall yesterday that there must be some serious mistake.

That was Mr. Watson's view. He could not believe that he was persona non grata to his colleagues. They were, in his estimation, as harmonious a Board of workers as could be found in the city.

"How could any Board be otherwise with Mr. Godkin in it?" asked Mr. Watson. "When I thought of resigning last Fall my colleagues were astonished, and on persuasion I remained, and intend to remain a while longer."

The fact seems to be that the assertion was only another of the Mayor's little jokes. He knows that Commissioners sometimes do things and say things without regard to his instructions. The Civil Service Commissioners have been somewhat more considerate than Police Commissioner Roosevelt. They are just as full of reform. They have formulated a lot of

it and handed it to the Mayor's typewriter. He has looked it over. It proposes to take away some of his personal patronage. The Mayor has protested that there is no hurry. He is willing to wait until the Legislature adjourns and he can find out what further move Mr. Platt contemplates. Somewhat, it is said, the Mayor has won Mr. Watson over to his way of thinking, and that therefore the majority must be angry with Watson.

OSCAR ACTED SPLENDIDLY.
Only One Witness Yesterday in the Trial
of Hammerstein.

The trial of Oscar Hammerstein and his head usher, Arthur Howard, for permitting the obstruction of aisles in the Olympia Theatre was begun before Magistrate Kudlich in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Lawyer "Fred" House appeared for Mr. Hammerstein, who sat quietly throughout the proceedings and made no demonstration whatever.

An objection was made by the defence to having the case go on at all, on the ground that the complaint was faulty and that the defendant did not comply with the statute. The motion was temporarily set aside by the Justice, and the first witness, Inspector K. J. Kelly, was called.

His examination consumed all the afternoon, and developed nothing of particular interest. At the close of his testimony the case was adjourned until Friday, March 6, at 9:30 a. m.

300 COLUMNS FOR 3 CENTS. —THE— GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Here Are a Few of Its Features:
"BILL" NYE'S LAST STORY.

An Astonishing New Book
by an Astonishing New Woman.

Behind the Scenes